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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 09/995,383      | 11/27/2001  | Tadashi Nakamura     | NEC 01FN051         | 1807             |

7590 12/05/2003  
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EXAMINER

BERCK, KENNETH A

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2879

DATE MAILED: 12/05/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

|                              |                                      |   |  |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Office Action Summary</b> | <b>Application No.</b><br>09/995,383 | <b>Applicant(s)</b><br>TADASHI NAKAMURA |  |
|                              | <b>Examiner</b><br>Ken A Berck       | <b>Art Unit</b><br>2879                 |  |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All   b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                 | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____   |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-940)        | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

### DETAILED ACTION

Amendment B, filed 9/9/2003, has been entered.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ogle (US Re. 29629).

Ogle discloses (fig 1) a PDP with a transparent substrate (20), scanning electrodes (40a) and sustaining electrodes (70a) formed on the transparent substrate extending in a first direction, an area of the scanning electrode being smaller than an area of the sustaining electrode in each of the display cells, and the widths of the scanning electrode and the sustaining electrode in a second direction crossing the first direction being substantially equal to each other.

Regarding claim 2, Ogle discloses the scanning electrode comprising a ladder-shape electrode extending in the first direction provided in a center part (50) thereof in the second direction.

Regarding claim 3, Ogle discloses the scanning electrode includes a portion (40a horizontal portion) protruding in the first direction in a center part thereof in the second direction.

Regarding claim 4, Ogle discloses (fig 7) the dimension of the scanning electrode in the first direction increases as it approaches the sustain electrode.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 5-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ogle (US Re. 29629) in view of Torisaki (US 6,456,006).

Regarding claim 5, Ogle discloses (figs 1 and 7) the scanning electrode and sustaining electrode are isolated in each of the display cells, the scanning electrode and sustaining electrode arranged in the first direction are commonly connected with a bus electrode (40r) and the maximum dimension of the scanning electrode in the first direction is substantially equal to the maximum dimension of the sustaining electrode in the first direction (fig 7).

Ogle discloses all of the above claim limitations but fails to clearly point out the sustaining electrode includes a bus.

Torisaki discloses (fig 7) the sustain and scanning electrodes connected to a bus in order to supply power to the electrodes.

Hence it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the display of Ogle with the sustain and scanning

electrodes connected to a bus in order to supply power to the electrodes, as taught by Torisaki.

Regarding claim 6, Ogle discloses (figs 1 and 7) the scanning electrode and sustaining electrode are isolated in each of the display cells, the scanning electrode and sustaining electrode arranged in the first direction are commonly connected with a bus electrode (40r) and the maximum dimension of the scanning electrode in the first direction is substantially equal to the maximum dimension of the sustaining electrode in the first direction (fig 7).

Ogle discloses all of the above claim limitations but fails to clearly point out the sustaining electrode includes a bus.

Torisaki discloses (fig 7) the sustain and scanning electrodes connected to a bus in order to supply power to the electrodes.

Hence it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the display of Ogle with the sustain and scanning electrodes connected to a bus in order to supply power to the electrodes, as taught by Torisaki.

Regarding claim 7, Ogle discloses (figs 1 and 7) the scanning electrode and sustaining electrode are isolated in each of the display cells, the scanning electrode and sustaining electrode arranged in the first direction are commonly connected with a bus electrode (40r) and the maximum dimension of the scanning electrode in the first direction is substantially equal to the maximum dimension of the sustaining electrode in the first direction (fig 7).

Ogle discloses all of the above claim limitations but fails to clearly point out the sustaining electrode includes a bus.

Torisaki discloses (fig 7) the sustain and scanning electrodes connected to a bus in order to supply power to the electrodes.

Hence it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the display of Ogle with the sustain and scanning electrodes connected to a bus in order to supply power to the electrodes, as taught by Torisaki.

Regarding claim 8, Ogle discloses (figs 1 and 7) the scanning electrode and sustaining electrode are isolated in each of the display cells, the scanning electrode and sustaining electrode arranged in the first direction are commonly connected with a bus electrode (40r) and the maximum dimension of the scanning electrode in the first direction is substantially equal to the maximum dimension of the sustaining electrode in the first direction (fig 7).

Ogle discloses all of the above claim limitations but fails to clearly point out the sustaining electrode includes a bus.

Torisaki discloses (fig 7) the sustain and scanning electrodes connected to a bus in order to supply power to the electrodes.

Hence it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the display of Ogle with the sustain and scanning electrodes connected to a bus in order to supply power to the electrodes, as taught by Torisaki.

Regarding claim 9, Ogle discloses all of the above claim limitations but fails to clearly point out the max dimensions of the scanning electrode and sustaining electrodes are dimension of parts that oppose to each other.

Torisaki discloses (fig 7) the max dimensions of the scanning electrode and sustaining electrodes are dimension of parts that oppose to each other in order to provide a charge in the display cells.

Hence it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the display of Ogle with the max dimensions of the scanning electrode and sustaining electrodes are dimension of parts that oppose to each other in order to provide a charge in the display cells, as taught by Torisaki.

Regarding claim 10, Ogle discloses all of the above claim limitations but fails to clearly point out the max dimensions of the scanning electrode and sustaining electrodes are dimension of parts that oppose to each other.

Torisaki discloses (fig 7) the max dimensions of the scanning electrode and sustaining electrodes are dimension of parts that oppose to each other in order to provide a charge in the display cells.

Hence it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the display of Ogle with the max dimensions of the scanning electrode and sustaining electrodes are dimension of parts that oppose to each other in order to provide a charge in the display cells, as taught by Torisaki.

Regarding claim 11, Ogle discloses all of the above claim limitations but fails to clearly point out the max dimensions of the scanning electrode and sustaining electrodes are dimension of parts that oppose to each other.

Torisaki discloses (fig 7) the max dimensions of the scanning electrode and sustaining electrodes are dimension of parts that oppose to each other in order to provide a charge in the display cells.

Hence it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the display of Ogle with the max dimensions of the scanning electrode and sustaining electrodes are dimension of parts that oppose to each other in order to provide a charge in the display cells, as taught by Torisaki.

Regarding claim 12, Ogle discloses all of the above claim limitations but fails to clearly point out the max dimensions of the scanning electrode and sustaining electrodes are dimension of parts that oppose to each other.

Torisaki discloses (fig 7) the max dimensions of the scanning electrode and sustaining electrodes are dimension of parts that oppose to each other in order to provide a charge in the display cells.

Hence it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the display of Ogle with the max dimensions of the scanning electrode and sustaining electrodes are dimension of parts that oppose to each other in order to provide a charge in the display cells, as taught by Torisaki.

***Response to Arguments***



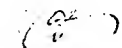
Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-12 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

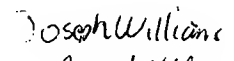
**Contact Information**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ken A Berck whose telephone number is (703)305-7984. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8:30-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nimesh Patel can be reached on (703)305-4794. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703)308-7382.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)308-0956.

  
kab

  
Joseph Williams